

## THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

The emergency ration needs water to make it effective. This shows that the dried apple was the first emergency ration.

The allies' horses in China are dying wholesale. The American supply has not suffered. This is another victory for the Missouri mule.

The trouble is that before the Man-with-the-Hoe gets able to buy a steam plow he never reads any of the poetry that is written about him.

An Illinois man has sued a woman who declined to marry him for the car fare he expended in going to see her. This is very small business. He should have walked and sued her for footwear and doctor's bills.

Queen Victoria refuses to receive a lady of title because the latter has gone into business, though her occupation is entirely respectable. Her Majesty seems to resent the assertion that the English are "a nation of shopkeepers."

The bubonic plague scare, which Glasgow, Scotland, experienced, cost it \$5,000,000, although only twenty-eight cases were reported up to the time it was stamped out. The money was spent on sanitary precautions to prevent the spreading of the plague.

The Count Boni de Castellane seems to have been a generous though not discriminating patron of the fine arts. He certainly appears to have gone on the theory that the price was the best criterion of the value of a thing. This a dangerous working principle in the case of antiques.

A semicolon has limited the drinking hours in Boston. That is, the punctuation of a law has been the point around which a dispute concerning saloon hours has waged, and a comma would have let the bars remain open longer. If a period had been used, the saloons would probably have closed altogether. Boston always was rather literary.

Railway accidents down in Mexico are very serious affairs for those who are responsible for them. They do not exactly chain their directors to the cowcatchers on their trains, but they have a law which makes a fatal accident on a railroad train punishable with death to the person through whose ignorance or carelessness such an accident occurs. It is superfluous to remark that railroad accidents are of comparatively rare occurrence in Mexico.

Praeworthy plans are on foot for the breeding of moose and elk in the Adirondacks. By the enforcement of judicious game laws Maine has drawn legions of hunters to her forests in recent years. The Empire State might well follow so excellent an example, and if by reasonable outlay it can make its mountain region in its northern counties the home of such monarchs of the woods as moose and elk, it will not be acting unwisely, think the New York Tribune.

A French military society is having put up a notable monument to the memory of the French soldiers who fell at Waterloo. It will occupy the site where Napoleon's Old Guard made its last stand, on the field of Waterloo, near the village of the same name about ten miles south of Brussels, in Belgium. The design is by the eminent French sculptor Gerome and is highly praised. The principal feature of it is a huge eagle, the emblem of France, wounded almost to death—typifying the mortal shock which the nation met at Waterloo.

Charles A. Roe, in the Nineteenth Century, says: "On my return to English life after a service of thirty-five years in India, from 1863 to 1898, what strikes me most is the enormous and general increase of wealth. The country gentlemen and the country clergy have, no doubt, suffered severely, and are much worse off than when I left England, but all the other classes have prospered greatly. I do not refer to statistics to show what has been the general rise in wages, or fall in prices, or the decrease in pauperism. I merely give my own general impressions, and these are that, although there is, no doubt, a large amount of destitution and misery in our great cities, the laboring classes are generally far better housed, clothed and fed than they used to be."



WOMAN TOY-MAKERS.

Thirty Million Toys Consumed Annually in the United States.

There are 15,000,000 children in the United States, each one of whom consumes at least two toys a year. These toys laid together would form a belt reaching from New York to San Francisco. The making of them is a huge industry in which the factors are machine, men, and women. The machines do the hard labor, the men attend to the mechanical part, and the women add the artistic elements and put on the finishing touches. New York City is the most important centre of the trade, and is supposed to turn out nearly one-half of all the toys made in the United States. The work is irregular, being at a maximum from July to November, and at a minimum from Christmas to April. A few toys are made exclusively by women. These include several varieties of dolls, paper figures, Christmas-tree decorations, toy flowers, and dolls' trousseaux. With such toys as patent dolls, dolls' houses and kitchens, Noah's arks, and the cheaper mechanical affairs, the work is very evenly divided between the sexes. Strange to say, women seldom, if ever, succeed with mechanical toys. On the other hand, it is just as rare for men to master the art of putting on a doll's complexion or coloring a wooden cow so as to please the juvenile heart.

The trade was formerly very unhealthful, but so many have been the improvements of late years that most of the former drawbacks have passed away. The workrooms are well ventilated and lighted, and the accommodations praiseworthy. About one-third of all the work is done at home. This is particularly the case with dolls' raiment, creations in paper, cloth, and tinsel, and the coloring of dolls' faces. The wages paid differ greatly. Each shop or factory has its own system. In factories wages vary with the skill of the operator, and run from \$3 to \$8 a week. The more common practice is to pay by the piece. When this is done the operative's income runs from fifty cents to as high as \$2 a day, and averages about eighty-five cents a day.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

### House Gowns For Winter Wear.

Gowns to wear in the house are so essentially feminine and dainty this season it is small wonder that much time, thought and expense are expended on them. They are so different from the street costumes and allow for so much more exercise of individual taste that women take an especial interest in them. They are not necessarily expensive, especially this year. In this respect they differ from the street gowns, which call for perfection of workmanship as well as good fit. House gowns, the term as used this time, including tea gowns, include the gowns that are worn in the house or that are smart enough to wear to an afternoon reception or to the theatre, but are too elaborate in design or too light in color or texture for street wear. A very good model for one of these gowns is made with a long skirt and has no trimming whatever, but in front and at the sides are rows of narrow tucks put in to form a yoke shape, stitched down so that they give no unnecessary fullness, and yet make the skirt hang well. With this skirt is worn a smart blouse of lace or satin, embroidered net, jetted or spangled, and with a basque that is longer in front than back. A yoke of tucked chiffon and jet embroidery, and a belt and sash of chiffon, add to the soft effect of the gown, while the undersleeves of chiffon are gathered into a band of embroidery at the wrist.—Harper's Bazar.

### South American Women.

The men in South America hold their women in the highest regard. Not only do they accord them distinction of outward deference, but they guard them with an earnest solicitude that protects them from every care, and they bear for them every burden that man can carry for women. The chivalry of the olden times survives among these people, and that is doubtless one reason why the women are so contented with their lot. A charming woman assured a writer contributing to the Woman's Home Companion that the South American women make the best wives in the world. After marriage the woman is as one lost to the world. Her career is finished as far as matters outside her domestic affairs are concerned. Her duties consist in bringing up her children, and in exercising a mild sovereignty in her domestic domain. There are no women's rights conventions, no woman's temperance societies, no "daughters," no mother's meetings. The wife knows nothing of the family finances and she is not consulted in the consideration of her husband's serious affairs. South American women are very charitable, and are kindness itself to the poor people in their neighborhood, as they send portions of bread and meat every day to their poor neighbors.—Chicago Times-Herald.

### Laughable Ways of Earning Money.

The women folk of the Methodist Church at Oxford, a small town in Kansas, agreed recently to earn the money to make some necessary church repairs. When they had succeeded they held an experience meeting, at which each contributor related what

she had done to earn her dollar. Some of their doings make very laughable reading.

Mrs. M. Collins said that one night she was wondering how she was going to earn any money when her husband came in very tired and said he would give a quarter to have his feet bathed. She bathed the feet and earned the quarter. A few days later her husband was tearing around the house hunting for his overshoes and said he would give half a dollar to know what had become of them. She told him she had sold them to the rag man and demanded the half. This made seventy-five cents of her dollar, and the other twenty-five cents she got by making three sunbonnets.

Mrs. Fred Barnes picked peaches and washed dishes for a neighbor.

Miss Zulu Cole engaged in a great variety of employments. She got five cents for washing Mrs. Middleton's dishes, ten cents for doing some sewing for her sister, five cents from her uncle for keeping her mouth shut five minutes, five cents for killing three cats, fifteen cents for sweeping the sidewalk in front of two stores, ten cents for dressing up as a darkey and dancing the cake walk and five cents for popping some corn.

Miss Lydia Mills made fifty cents by mending the harness and making a new halter for the cow.

Miss Lettie Morrill got fifty cents for doctoring a sick calf.

### The Style in Stationery.

Some people use one kind of writing paper from year's end to year's end, regardless of the changes of fashion, but the majority like to keep up to the times in this as in everything else. Fashions change in writing paper, engraving, etc., as in everything else. For instance, a year or so ago the square envelope was used exclusively and the oblong one looked very old-fashioned indeed. Now, the positions are reversed; the only stylish envelope is oblong and the square shape quite passe. Two sizes of oblong envelope are de rigueur—one, the smaller, for notes, is about three inches wide and five long. The larger style, for letters and mostly used by men for all their correspondence, is about three and three-quarter inches wide by five and three-quarter long. This difference of three-quarters of an inch seems trifling, but in reality it makes a decided change in the appearance of the envelope.

There are several new styles of writing paper out this season, but most women prefer the heavy linen, or the bond, old blue vying with cream white for first place as far as tint goes. Etamine and French coquette, or organdie, are two of the latest novelties. The former takes its name from the open-meshed dress fabric whose weave it closely resembles. They are both ideas that originated in France.

### The Monogram Under the Ban.

Fashion's mandate has been issued in London and Paris to banish the very tiny monograms used so long for marking writing paper; so, of course, we cannot be behindhand and we follow suit, and now have a large, strongly outlined monogram as the latest style. They are really a welcome change from the very small ones as they are so much more substantial, showier, and give so much character to the paper. Their comparative high price will keep them exclusive for some time to come.

### Very Chic Bows.

Perky, twisted-looking bows of panne velvet are very chic. At the neck of a modish cloth coat is such a bow in reseda. Ends continued to the bust line, where another corresponding bow is formed.



White chiffon with gold thread and laid over gold tissue is one of the latest and prettiest fancies for vests, collars and the like.

Special favor is shown to black in gowns, costumes, cloth and velvet wraps, gloves, and simple elegant millinery for the winter.

Of all the skirts that have made their appearance this season there is none more popular than the skirt cut with the large, deep, shaped flounces.

Colored veils dotted with chenille in a vermicelli pattern are one of the winter's fancies, and brown to match the hair, worn with a brown gown, is especially chic.

The new khaki tints are almost copper so much red is used in their composition. Red is to steadily grow in fashion's favor until next spring, so that by next fall it will supersede all other tints in vogue.

Triple shoulder-capes are a feature of many of the three-quarter or full-length wraps of the season, the edges finished variously with a narrow band of stitched cloth or velvet, a tiny roll of fur, or three rows of fine gold braid. The finish at the neck is a Kaiser collar, and just in front shows a white satin stock and a dainty lace cravat.

Hand-painted evening gowns of mousseline de soie are one of the fads of fashion not altogether new, but a novel phase of this sort of decoration which may appeal to the eccentric woman comes in a report from London. The painting, or a continuation of it, is done on the bare shoulders after the gown is put on, to extend the sprays on the bodice. Certainly the craze for novelty has reached its limit in this odd fancy.



Casts as Decorations.

One wants to avoid making a "spot" of a plaster cast. One small cast on a dark wall with nothing about it in the way of pictures or books would be apt to prove the only visible thing in a room. On the other hand, when a cast is large and important, it may be treated with the dignity that one observes in hanging pictures. There is, for example, that famous group of "Singing Boys," by Luca della Robbia, in bass-relief, from the lunette of the doors leading into the sacristy of the Duomo at Florence. This deserves a place to itself over a mantel-piece, or a panel at one side of the room may be given to it. So, too, many of the Madonnas, always in bass-relief, may be treated as one would treat pictures.—Harper's Bazar.

### A Hint to the Furniture Buyer.

In buying furniture for any part of the house many things are to be considered. Expense is only one of the issues. If service is limited, that which has little or no ornamentation is most suitable, because there will be a great saving of time in dusting and caring for it. Dainty china can be bought in the cheaper wares, and many a heartache will be spared if this and not the costly pieces are broken. Hours are spent in wearisome, nerve racking shopping where minutes would suffice were proper thought given to the needed articles, and careful lists made out beforehand. Elaborate household equipments in any department mean time, strength and money to be spent in repair. Where these are not proportioned to the means, shoddiness and shabbiness are sure to ensue.

### Table Linen.

Fine, white table linen is always in the best taste at dinner. What is known as double damask is always desirable, if it is fine and of small pattern. Good, fancy weaves of linen, like the crepelike mottle cloths, find some favor. The cloths which have napkins to match in the regular dinner size, three-quarters of a yard square, are finished with a hemstitched hem, which is sometimes ornamented with an insertion of heavy linen lace. Lace insertions in table linen are generally reserved for tea cloths and the lunch cloth. The breakfast cloth is a usually plain damask, with napkins five-eighths of a yard square. Colored cloths are little used by people of refined taste. The table center, which is placed under the low jardiniere of ferns or flowers that so often ornaments the centre of the table, seldom shows any color, although it is frequently a piece of exquisite needlework in white. Special napkins or doilies for boiled eggs, corn and sometimes for rolls, are used, and fancy doilies of various sizes for plates and cups, where the polished top of the table is uncovered. Table mats are out of date, as the heavy blanketing used under the table cloth at meals sufficiently protects it from hot dishes.

Do not allow table linen to freeze in winter, because it is easily cracked by being folded when in a frozen state. Dry it in the house, even at the risk of it turning yellow. It can be easily bleached on the spring grass in the sunshine.—New York Tribune.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Chocolate Ice Cream—One quart of rich cream, one-half pound of granulated sugar, two ounces of chocolate, two teaspoonsful extract of vanilla. Rub the chocolate to a smooth paste, first adding a little milk. Stir all together and freeze.

Berlin Paucake—Roll out dough slightly sweetened and shortened, as if for very plain doughnuts, cut in circles like a biscuit, put a teaspoonful of currant jam or jelly on the centre of one, lay another upon it, press the edges tightly together with the fingers and fry quickly in boiling fat. They will be perfect globes when done.

Pigeon Served with Broth—Clean and truss four pigeons and half cover them with boiling water. Add an onion, a bay leaf, half a carrot and a tablespoonful of parsley. Simmer until tender. Season with a teaspoonful of salt and a fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper. On slices of toast make nests of well-seasoned spinach and dispose the pigeons on these. Serve hot with the broth thickened to the consistency of cream.

Scones—Mix one and a half ounces of cream of tartar and three-fourths ounce of bicarbonate of soda with three pounds of flour, and rub in three ounces of lard. Add three ounces of sugar, one-half ounce of salt and eight ounces of well washed and dried currants; make a hollow in the centre and pour in sufficient buttermilk to form a dough. When thoroughly mixed form it into shapes, put them on flat tins, brush them over with egg and bake in a moderately hot oven. They may be eaten hot or cold.



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JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING - PAYS.

London Telephone Rates Cut.

The telephone will no longer be an expensive luxury in London. The new scale of charges will bring it within the reach of all, so that in time the house without an instrument will be the exception rather than the rule, says a London newspaper. There will be alternative methods of getting the telephone installed. In the one case a lump sum will be paid annually for the inclusive use of the whole metropolitan system. This will no longer be £20, but a rental which, although it has not been finally determined, will not be greater than £10, and may be rather less. But probably the more popular way of subscribing will be on the "toll service." Under this method the subscriber pays a small initial sum—about £3—and then a penny per call for every time he rings up, and nothing, of course, when he is rung up. One effect of this method will be to make the majority of shops into public call offices. For the tradesman, paying a penny per call, will probably permit customers to use his instrument at, say, 2 pence per call, making it pay for itself possibly two or three times over during the year.